

[THURSDAY, August 30, 1770.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

(129)
THE



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.
Flour at 18/ 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	71. od.	Beef per Barrel	24s. od.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	8s. od.
Brown Bread	15s. od.	Salt	2s. od.
West-India Rum	35. 3d.	Bohea Tea	6s. od.
New-England ditto	31. 4d.	Chocol. per Dos.	20s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	50s. ods.	Bees Wax	11. 9d.
Singapore ditto	55. 1d.	Nut Wood	28s. od.
Molasses	11. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	High- Water.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.
THURSDAY	10	5 after 5	28 before 7
FRIDAY	11	5	30
SATURDAY	12	6	31
SUNDAY	13	7	32
MONDAY	14	8	33
TUESDAY	15	9	35
WEDNESDAY	17	9	36

Days 13 Hours 2 Minutes the 30th.

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

THE Obloquy and Malediction which has been so un-
boundedly denounced from some Quarters against the
worthy Inhabitants of this City, who had Spirit and Honesty
enough to declare their real Sentiments on a late important Oc-
casion may be easily accounted for.—But that the five Signers of
the preceding Letter, Men of good Character, undesigning
and well meaning, should have been prevailed on to lend
their Names to so scandalous a Letter in order to promote
the nefarious Schemes of a turbulent Party, whose Re-
ligion seems to be Mirrepretation, and practice Deceit,
is truly surprising.—That they, and one of them no less a
Man than the Mayor of the City of Albany, should be made
use of as the Fox did of the Cat's Foot, to pull the Apple
out of the Fire for his own eating, is a notable Instance of
the mischievous Consequence of a blind Zeal, and of pinning
one's Faith on other Men's Sleeves.—For what will not fall
Ambition and Party Rage effect? To bespatter and traduce
the fairest and most respectable Characters is, with Politicians,
nothing uncommon. They have their Factors at all
Marts of Business, though they do not seem openly to trade.
But how unnatural, how cruel, how inexcusable, how in-
expressibly detestable! to see innocent Men so horribly trans-
ported and led away by false Notions of Liberty (thou inestim-
able Jewel so much talked of, and so little understood,
how is thy sacred Name prostituted to the vilest Purposes!)
as to join in calumniating and blasting the Reputation of a
Colony of which they ought to esteem it their highest Honour
to be Members; a Colony whose only Fault, if any, is to
have a Metropolis whose Citizens have exercised but too rigid
Virtue.—For had they been content to endeavour to save
Appearances only, like their faithless Brethren of Boston, and
some Individuals in the County of Albany, they might have
carried on the same Farce, and made flaming Resolves and
Protestations against Importation, while they were practising
the contrary every Day, by various Means and under-hand
Preferences, as the Custom-House Entries from Great Britain,
Letters from the different Colony Agents, and the Testimony
of other Persons of undoubted Veracity of our own Country,
who were on the Spot, have, to the eternal Shame of the
Transgressors, most undeniably evinced.—But let us next
inquire how conformable to Truth, is the Letter-Writer's
Allegations relative to the Retraction (on which he so much
plumes himself) of the precipitate Resolution of the Traders
at Albany to import Goods.—The following is the Letter
received from their Committee of Correspondence on that
Subject.

Albany, May 18, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,
WE are desired by the Merchants and Traders of this
Place, to acquaint you that they have this Day re-
solved to make null and void their Articles of Non-Importa-
tion entered into last Summer, and are agreed to import all
Sorts of Merchandise from Great Britain, as before the Agree-
ment of Non-Importation was entered into, except the Article
of Tea, which they have agreed not to import, till the
Day on the same shall be taken off; we hope our Resolu-
tions may be approved of by the Merchants and Traders in
your Place; we remain with Esteem, &c.

To this Letter a warm expostulatory Answer was wrote,
exhorting a Countermand of the Orders which they had sent
for Goods, without consulting any of their Brethren in the
other Colonies, or even those of this Place, and urging a
ready Perseverance in their Non-Importation Agreement,
until an Alteration should take Place by general Consent,
and it is beyond Doubt that this City has shewn "equal"
Perseverance, if others had shewn equal Virtue and Candour.
—But can the Letter-Writer prove that any Advices were
ever given, that the Traders at Albany had countermanded
their Orders as requested, or given any Assurances that they
would, or that they were convinced of their "transient Error."
On the contrary, is it not notorious that many Orders were

forwarded, per the Albany, Capt. Richards, by the Persons
to whom they were directed for that Purpose, in Conse-
quence of the above Letter? and if the Countermands did
follow, let the five Signers declare when, and by whom, as
that Secret has not yet been revealed to any of the Inhabit-
ants of this City, that we know of; and it is a grand Doubt
with many whether the Importers amongst the five Signers
have reduced to Practice what they have been wrought on,
so strongly and insolently to recommend to others.—At
any Rate, however, it is possible that some of them were
like some others in this City, most forward, vociferous and
impetuous for Importation, until they found their earnest
Endeavours for that Purpose would infallibly be attended
with the desired Effect; when they suddenly pretended to
change Sides, and sign against Importation; tho' glad in
their Hearts, and more ready than those who signed for it,
according to their real Sentiments, to carry the Measure of
Importation into actual Execution.—Scribes, Pharisees, Hypo-
crites; others have falsely led their Sister Colonies into an
Opinion, contrary to other most authentic Advices; that if
"the Sense of all those had been taken who had a Right to
"give their Voices in this City, there would be a great Ma-
"jority against Importation."—That themselves were most
violently opposed to it; and therefore recommended in the
strongest Terms, a like Conduct to their Neighbours, gave
the highest Assurances that they would promote such Endeavours
by their own Example, to bring back the diabolical
Signers to a proper Sense of their Duty. Whereas they have
co-operated in a Measure they pretended to "abhor" and
"detest," and by that Means instead of preventing they have
inspired the open Abettors of it with fresh Resolution, and
entirely defeated the Opposition they have been so indefatigable
in exciting with their too credulous Neighbours.—And yet
forthwith those "real Sons of Liberty," must from "their
"Situation be necessarily carried along with, and involuntarily
"aiding in the destructive Plan."—How truly pitiable is their
Case!—For how could they so effectually shew their real Op-
position to the accursed importation Scheme, which "will
"leave as a Legacy to Posterity, Slavery, Poverty, and Op-
"pression," as by signing against it detestable a Measure,
which in their Opinion was abundantly sufficient to create a
Bleed in the other Colonies that they were in earnest!—But to return.

Most of the Signers for Importation entertain the same
Opinion of a general Non-Importation Agreement they ever
did. "That it is the only Measure which could relieve the
"Colonies.—That it was, the most certain and effec-
"tual Means of procuring a Repeal of the Act imposing Du-
"ties on Paper, Glass, &c. That united we might preserve
"our invaluable Liberties and Privileges, but divided must
"submit to the Oppressions imposed on us. That there
"was no Use in adopting the Measure at all, unless steadily
"and virtuously persevered in, until the End was attained
"at first proposed by it; that the End proposed was a total
"Repeal of the Revenue Act. That it was highly impro-
"per to make any Alteration, or Deviation in our Non-
"Importation Agreement, until we knew with Certainty
"whether the Duty on Tea was taken off, or not; that if
"it was, we had saved our Credit, and might begin our
"Importations with Honour; if not, we should act in Con-
"currence and preserve good Faith with our Sister Colonies,
"and not arbitrarily take upon us to act independent of them."

That as by Resolutions to import without consulting the
neighbouring Colonies, (as was the Case with the Traders at
Albany) "would be derogatory to ourselves, and subver-
"sive of their Liberties; that the Nature of our Obligati-
"ons to them ought to be duly considered, &c."

To all which we Reply.—That more than three Colonies
did unite in the Non-Importation Agreement, to any valu-
able Purpose in order to obtain the desired Redress; the Let-
ter-Writer, and the five Signers, with all their Assurance and
Plausibility cannot make appear. That any more than the Ci-
tizens of New-York, and those of Philadelphia (after the late
Hour the latter came into the Agreement) have steadily and
virtuously persevered in it, cannot be maintained. That the
honest Citizens of New-York did every Thing that was incum-
bent on them, or that human Prudence could invent to act
in Concert, and preserve "good Faith" with their Sister
Colonies, is most manifest from the different candid Letters
which were wrote to them on that Subject. And lastly, they
conceive they duly considered the Nature of their Obligations
to their Neighbours.—But at the same Time as we presumed
not arbitrarily to dictate to them, but only supplicated the
Favour of a free unreserved Conference with them; to which
there could not be any reasonable Objection; so neither
would we submit to be dictated to by them; and therefore
had an undoubted Right independently to give our Sentiments,
and act agreeable to them, especially as we had abundant
Reason to believe that the same insidious Arts, which had
been practised to defeat the salutary Proposal of a Congress, had
also induced them to place implicit Confidence in the false
Accounts transmitted them from hence, rather than the
faithful Reports they received from the Committee, though
they must have had the same confirmed from other private
Authority, and known that when the Sense of the Inhabit-
ants was taken the first Time, in which the Committee had
not the least Agency, there appeared almost eleven to one for
Importation, on the Conditions contained in the printed

* See an Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated June
19th, in Parker's Paper, No. 1435.

Advertisement issued on that Occasion.—Who then have been
guilty of Deception, and a Breach of good Faith? they who
related plain Facts, or they who gave solemn Assurances,
tho' they knew better, "That most of the People who signed
"for Importation, signed on Condition that Boston and Phila-
"delphia did the same," and "That if they stood firm,
"joined by the People here," THEY, the Signers against Im-
portation, should prevent the Agreement being broke?
Who, let us add, have deserted the other Colonies in the
"Day of Trial? they who acted openly and honestly in declar-
ing their real Sentiments, and communicating them ingenu-
ously to the other Colonies? or they who have amused them
with Phantoms and Assurances which they knew they could
not, many of them wished not, but on the contrary would
be heartily sorry to see accomplished? Let the Public consid-
der coolly, judge fairly of such Conduct, and act accordingly.

The Citizens of New-York maintained with Firmness and
Integrity, their Non-Importation Agreement so long as there
was the least Prospect of attaining the desirable Purpose as
first proposed by it.—But when they found themselves left al-
most single to maintain the struggle with Great Britain.—That
Boston was Vox et preterea nihil, and that some of their Bre-
thren in their own Borders had basely deserted them, by im-
porting the same Things which had been red shipped from
New-York, as contrary to the Agreement themselves had
subscribed, by Way of Quebec, with every Thing else they
wanted.—That the Agreement operated no longer to any
other Purpose, than tying the Hands of honest Men, to let
Rogues, Smugglers, and Men of no Characters, plunder their
Country.—Those who signed for Importation, thought it
high Time to assert their Rights; and in the unhappy situa-
tion to which they were by the Perfidy of others reduced, were
abundantly convinced of the Propriety and Expediency of
altering their Agreement, and to confine it only to the Articles
which now are or may hereafter be subject to Duty for the Purpose
of raising a Revenue in America.—Those only can therefore be
accused of "Treachery, Pusillanimity, and Inconstancy," who are
ought "to be beheld with equal Horror and Detestation," who are
so dependent as not to dare, or so false as not to choose to
speak their Sentiments; and those who have imposed Fals-
hoods for Truths on their Sister Colonies, and those who
pretended one Thing, while they really meant and wished ano-
ther

A PROTEST.

THE Inhabitants of Huntington, in Suffolk County,
in the Colony of New York (in Town Meeting
assembled, this 15th Day of August, 1770,) being deeply
impressed with a Sense of the dreadful Consequences
which will ensue to this Country, from the full, free and
unopposed Exertion that Power, claimed and exercised at
present by the Parliament of Great Britain, of imposing
Taxes for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America;
have beheld with great Satisfaction the virtuous Efforts
of the Merchants in the several trading Towns on this
Continent, in generously relinquishing a lucrative Com-
merce with Great Britain, until the obnoxious Act shall
be repealed; and we are fully of Opinion, that this is the
only Way, whereby peaceably to regain our lost Liberty,
as it must soon convince the Inhabitants of Great Britain,
that it is for their Interest to treat us with Justice, which
may be gathered from the partial Repeal of the Duty Act
in the last Session of Parliament. Such being our Sentiments,
it could not but fill us with the highest Satisfaction
to observe the Merchants in the Capital of this Colony,
entering warmly and universally into the Non-Importa-
tion Agreement, and supporting of it with Spirit and
Integrity; for which they received the public Thanks of
our Representatives in General Assembly, their Conduct
was held up to View as an Example for the other Colo-
nies, and the fairest Door was opened for transmitting
their Names with Honour and Reputation, to the latest
Posterity. Yet, notwithstanding the high Approbation
they met with, the glorious Inducements they had to con-
tinue firm to their Agreement, and the vigorous Struggles
of a respectable Number of their own Body, who strained
every Nerve in Support of the Non-Importation Agree-
ment; The Merchants and Traders of New-York, contra-
ry to the Spirit of their Agreement, in breach of their Faith
pledged to the other Colonies, and in direct Opposition
to the dearest Interests of their Country, have resolved
on a general Importation of Goods from Great Britain,
dutiable Articles only excepted. Which strange Defec-
tion from the Cause of Liberty, equally dangerous and sur-
prising, will tend to encourage our Enemies, dispirit our
Friends both in Europe and America, and involve the
Inhabitants of this Colony in a general Flood of Infamy
and Disgrace. In order to prevent, to the utmost of our
Power, these disagreeable Consequences; We do hereby
declare our utter Disapprobation and Abhorrence of the
mercenary and perfidious Conduct of the said Merchants
and Traders, and we do hereby in all public Manner,
PROTEST against the said Resolution of a general Im-
portation; not doubting that our Brethren in the other
Colonies, in their public Censures and private Corre-
spondence, will distinguish between the Innocent and the
Guilty. And we do hereby direct, that this Protest be
signed by the President of the Town, and entered upon
the Town Records, there to remain as a standing Monu-
ment to Posterity, of our Zeal to preserve the Liberties
handed down to us by our Fathers.

After the foregoing Protest was unanimously agreed to, the following Resolutions were form'd.

Resolved 1st. That while the Act of Parliament laying Duties for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, shall continue unrepealed, we will to the utmost of our Power, prevent the Use of any Commodities imported from Great Britain.

2^d. That after the said Act shall be repealed, we will confine our Trade in New-York to those virtuous Citizens who exerted themselves in Support of the Non-Importation Agreement.

3^d. That a Committee be appointed, who are hereby directed to acquaint the other Towns in this County with the Proceedings of this Day, and desire their Concurrence in these or such like Measures.

Huntington, August 15, 1770.

From the *New-London Gazette*, Aug. 17.

MR. GREEN,

S I R,

If the following is worth a place in your useful paper, please to insert it in your next.

To the freemen of the colony of Connecticut. FOR many years past, I have looked on with concern, at the little attention which is paid to our commercial interests in this colony, by those whose proper business it was, has been (amongst other things) the great cause of our present poverty, and want of cash amongst us. Our General-Assembly has never made it their special care nor concern, as a government affair; tho' it has been the special care of almost all nations (whose situation would admit of it) to make their trade and commerce, a national consideration of the greatest moment, and many broils has happened, and even bloody wars commenced between nation and nation, where the one infringing on the trade and commercial interests of the other; and we see how much pains is taken to keep the balance of trade in their own favour, by all wise nations in the world, that are concerned with it. But has this been the case with this government? No, but far otherwise; as our commerce has never been encouraged, as a public good. We have no metropolis in the government, where our strength is collected together: And as our sea coast is of great extent, every little harbour is a trading place; and our traders settled in all parts and corners of this colony, wherever they pleased to sit down on their own bottom: And thus our strength for trade is scattered and so disjointed that every little trader has no further views than his own private interest. And as his first setting up he either goes to Boston or York, to be trusted a few goods; and wherever he begins first there he is tied. It is with him as it is with the Indians that come to our trading places, if they are trusted by any of our traders they become their mates (as they call it) and must never trade with any other, as long as they are in debt, which is generally as long as they can be trusted. From the earliest times, Boston had almost the whole of our trade, till the injurious act that altered the currency of that province, in the year 1750; which greatly surprised the traders in their colony; but much more so, when they found that the merchants in Boston compelled them to pay according to their new regulations, which the traders here looked on as unjust, and few of them would go to Boston, but stayed at home and suffered themselves to be sued in their own government. This much incensed them against Boston for the injudicious treatment they met with; they turned their trade generally to New-York. The Yorkers seized this favourable opportunity of engrossing the trade of this colony, when it was (I may say) rejected by Boston, as the trade of Ireland was by Philadelphia, on the like occasion. Thus the old saying was verified, that trade is like a coy maid she will be courted but not forced. Since that time, the traders of this colony have been mates to the merchants of New-York, (and that they know to their cost). But as there has not been many goods brought into this government for two or three years past, the traders have got nearer being their own masters than they ever have been since they got rid of Boston. A favourable opportunity this, to break the yoke with those perfidious people, that had all our trade, and on whom we depended, as our barrier, respecting the non-importation agreement, which they have basely broke. Now is the most favourable opportunity that perhaps they will ever again see. Now is the time for our traders to meet together, consult and petition our general-assembly, on this important subject—the importance of which will easily appear, if we consider—that it is generally allow'd that New-York imports yearly on an average, about 500,000 sterling. Now it was allow'd in the time of the war, one half their imports from Britain, went to Connecticut. But suppose we had but a third of them, New-Jersey a third, and the importers the other third, it amounts to £. 166,666-13s.-4d. sterl. Now allowing them a profit of 25 per cent. which is the lowest on an average that the Connecticut men buy goods, and from that to 33 and a 3d. So that for want of encouragement to import our own yearly pay to New-York, the sum of £. 41,666 13s.-4d. sterling, above what the same goods would cost if we imported them ourselves, which in proc. amounts

to £. 55,555,11s. A pretty penny indeed! But add to this the profit of our beef, pork, flax-seed, pot-ash, wheat, Indian-corn, &c. all which they send in their own vessels to foreign markets, and take the advantage of them, as well as of our fat cattle, which they take of our drovers, (or rather of our merchants) at their own price, nearly for the same in their money, as they cost here in proc. as indeed they do our beef, pork, rum, &c. The balance being still against us; we cannot help ourselves. Surely nothing but insensibility, and the power of custom, could ever have led us into this situation! for I am well persuaded, that if this colony, by fatality or force were obliged to pay New-York a tax of but one thousand a year, they would look on it as they did the stamp-act, and venture their lives and fortunes to free themselves from it. Rouse then my friends, free yourselves from those that have long enslaved you, (tho' insensibly) and now have done their endeavour to enslave the whole continent. Now is our time to pitch on a metropolis, to unite our strength, and to import our own goods; and especially as the New-Jersies, who are in our situation, are beginning to be roused, and promised aid by the non-importers of New-York. Who knows but that if we take proper steps for our own relief; pitch on New-London, or New-Haven, for our metropolis, our assembly encourage the importing of goods directly from Europe; and lay a duty on all goods brought from New-York, but that many of the merchants, non-importers of New-York, may move to our metropolis if we be spirited and take proper measures, and the Jersies does the same: In this case the plumes of that domineering city may yet feather the nests of those whom they have long plucked. It is well known that it is in the power of a few merchants to ruin the trade of that city, in her present circumstances and situation, and especially with the aid of her neighbouring colonies. If our assembly would only lay a duty of 20s. a cord on wood, and 40s. on every yoke of oxen, that went over Byram-river, they would go with hungry bellies and cold fingers the ensuing winter. A good method, thus to shew them their ingratitude. The grievances I complain of, are very obvious; and the proper methods to redress them no mystery: and I hope those concerned will look into it immediately. What a shame is it for the colony of Connecticut, voluntarily and insensibly to be tributaries to any other government, while they have the staple trade within themselves. We have beef, pork, wheat, rye, Indian-corn, oats, flax-seed, pot-ash, and plenty of timber for ship-building, good harbours, and all the conveniences to carry on the fishery. Let us then throw off our dependency; then shall we make a figure amongst our sister colonies in Great-Britain, where at present we are either despised or unknown.—It is said the reason trade has never been encouraged in this colony is, that whenever any thing of the kind has been proposed in our assembly, it has been opposed by the farmers, as a scheme of the merchants, and consequently incompatible with their interest. A great mistake this; no, it is the consumers of the goods that pay this heavy tax to the Yorkers—the farmer that has daughters to marry—and it is for their sakes that I have thrown out the above hints; which I hope will be largely discussed by abler hands than

A Connecticut Farmer.

QUEBEC, August 2.

Yesterday afternoon, his Excellency General Carleton, Governor of this Province, embarked on board the ship Quebec, Capt. Braith, for London: He was attended to the Beach by his Majesty's Council, officers civil and military, &c. and was accompanied to the ship by several Gentlemen of distinction, under a salute from the cannon of the Grand Battery, which compliment, as soon as he got on board, was return'd by the ship: His Excellency has to accompany him on his voyage, Mr. O'Brien, Lady O'Brien, Capt. O'Brien, Monfr. Lanaudiere, jun. and several other persons of note.

The Inhabitant of Talbot County, in Maryland, have resolv'd to renounce and break off all commercial Connection, Correspondence, Dealings, or Intercourse with the Inhabitants of New-York, until they shall either retract their Error, in violating the Non-Importation Agreement, or the Act retaining the Duty on Tea, be repealed.

BOSTON, August 20.

The Committee appointed by the Trade at their Meeting at Faneuil-Hall last Tuesday evening, to proceed to, and treat with the Committees of Providence and Newport, on the Subject of their Non-Importation Agreements, returned to Town last Monday Evening; and we hear had an agreeable Reception,—that the Subject Matter was to be laid before a Meeting of both Towns, and that it is tho't the Result will be to our mutual Satisfaction, which is much to be wished, and that Harmony and Union may prevail in every Town and Colony.

From the Committee of Inspection.

A list of the names of those who audaciously continue to counteract the united sentiment of the body of merchants throughout North-America, by importing British goods contrary to the agreement.

John Gillespie, In Queen-Street, has imported a quantity of glass contrary to the Agreement of the merchants, and refuses to reship them.

John Bernard, (In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

James Mc'Masters, (on Treat's wharf.

Patrick Mc'Masters, (opposite the sign of the lamb.

William Jackson, at the Brazen head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.

Theophilus Little, (near Mr. Pemberton's meeting-House, North-End.

John Taylor, (nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame and Elizabeth Cummings, (opposite the old brick meeting-house, all of Boston,

Israel Williams, Esq. & Son, (traders in the Town of Haverhill.

And, Henry Barnes, (trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

It must evidently appear either by importing British goods contrary to the agreement, or by breaking their contract with the merchants, that they have preferred their own little private advantage to the welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the public should know who they are, that have at this critical time, so rudely detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed enemies to their country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their countenance or give them their custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable light.

From the committee of inspection, we have received the following vote, viz.

At a full meeting of the trade on Tuesday the 7th of August inst. it was unanimously voted, That the names of all those persons who had imported any goods from Great-Britain, not permitted in the non-importation agreement, and should refuse reshipping the same, be published in the Monday's News-paper; except such importers as are at too great a distance to be apprised of this resolution, and that notice hereof be given in the next Thursday's print.—In consequence of the above vote, the committee of inspection are under the necessity of publishing the names of the following persons, who have been return'd by the committee appointed for that purpose, as refusing to comply, with the expectation of the trade, in reshipping their goods, viz.

Messrs. William Bowes, Rufus Greene, Edward Church, Nathaniel Cary, William Coffin, jun.

N. B. Some other persons have imported but being out of town the committee could not see them.

S A L E M, August 14.

At a late meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, it was tho't expedient, for strengthening and confirming the union of the several maritime towns in this Province, in the non-importation agreement, that a committee from the metropolis should repair to this and some other towns in this county for that purpose: accordingly four respectable gentlemen, being part of the Boston standing committee, came to this town on the first instant, and put up at the King's arms. Late in the evening, William Lufcomb, of this place, entered the house, and enquired for Mr. Molinoux, &c. and being told that the gentlemen had retired to bed, he searched for and found their apartment, and being admitted represented to them in hideous colours, that 30 or 40 people were assembled at the Long-wharf, had agreed to beset them at one o'clock, tar and feather them, &c. unless they immediately departed the town.—After this information, Lufcomb went away: Directly after a letter was found in the entry, conceived in the following base and insolent terms, viz. "General Molinoux understand ye. You are come into this town (who are at present in a peaceable state) to raise a spirit of sedition; as a friend to mankind in general, I would advise you immediately to depart this place, with all those that have enlisted under your piratical banners, otherwise, Be assured you will suffer the like fate, with the poor Mc'Masters whom you treated with such unparalleled barbarity."

Two hours are only allowed you to consider of this matter, and you are surrounded with spies to know the effect.

Philanthrop.

P. S. Removing your Lodgings can't possibly secret you! Salem, 12 o'clock.

As the gentlemen were strangers in the town, they sent as well for their own satisfaction, as to quiet the family where they put up, to a gentleman near by, who was one of the committee for this town, to know whether he could account for this odd adventure: He came, and assured them as his opinion, that there was no foundation for what had been told them, and that they and the family might rest perfectly easy.—The gentlemen having the next day conferred with the committee on the business they came upon, and receiving satisfaction, went out of town, well assured, we doubt not, that this town will steadily adhere to the measures now pursuing for the common good of America.

The Selectmen of the Town have preferred repeated complaints to one or more Justices of the peace against the said William Lufcomb, praying that a warrant might be issued for apprehending him, that he may answer for his conduct as the law directs; but their endeavours, it is said, has not yet proved successful, Mr. Goodhue, keeper of the King's Arms tavern, has also exhibited a complaint for the same purpose.

As the committee from Boston, above-mentioned, were, as private gentlemen, some of the most respectable characters—as they represented a capital city (the metropolis of this province) whose noble exertions in favour of the common Rights of America will be recorded in history to their eternal honour—and as their appointment was to no less honourable a service than for rendering effectual a legal, peaceable measure, tending to secure the tottering liberties of their country,—it may seem quite unnecessary to inform the public, that the inhabitants of this town have so much public virtue as to despise any who may treat with indecency, a number of gentlemen of such reputable and distinguished characters.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 19.

"I wrote you a few days ago, which you will receive by this ship, which has stayed beyond her appointment—but as American affairs are closed for this session of Parliament, and I wish you should have the earliest and most authentic intelligence of their state, I have taken up my pen again. Mr. Burke, at the head of the opposition, brought into the House of Commons the motions mentioned in the vote, which I here inclose to you—their fate you will see—both Burke and Barry signified themselves, but what can eloquence or argument do against a corrupt majority. Yesterday the same resolutions, or nearly of the same import, were brought into the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, supported by the Lords Rockingham, Temple, Shelburne,

and Lyttleton. As Lord partment for America was him to vindicate himself from any imputation of intemperance, absurdity, and malice, his antagonists contended to America. and the speech of Georgia, North-Carolina, and the duty act. Trough was obliged to conduct, his motives, present and future, as far as the sentiments of this House of the Ministry, and as lately held respecting resolution of them cannot be to began by declaring his opinions intitled to every bound in every respect by and that he thoroughly agreed that respect; that he was was repealed, and whatever of that law might be, he testified against the repeal which binds this country entered into the conduct of the duties on Paper was highly approved by the for a few factious men, we That it had been the object of Charles the II, to end LIST IN AMERICA, IN BELIEF, that it was the Duty Act was an anti proper to be repealed, so Great Britain, yet he should DENCE OF THE CROWN which this country could the encroaching temper of resolution of the town me bound by no laws but who risen from one demand to a posing duties on Paper, Gl that all acts raising a revenue never stop till they could go which fat so uneasily on their selves of all subjection to G ridiculous hopes were create the water, the writers of w to be impeached, tho' the A peol the whole Duty Act, tho had been wrote.—That all goods were idle, and he hoped turers of this country had m sake of shipping £ 20,000 w ver the AUTHORITY and That patriotism would rise to certain time, but interest would already did so.—Rhode-Island trade of New-England, and were undermining one another all these combinations would his letters, he was contented having wrote them illy, if it was the invariable measure p families, of which he gave late transaction at Boston, h opinion till farther advice, c the situation of a soldier, if the ground without making civil magistracy there was not tion previous to sending a remedy that defective part of the Council of Boston creatu es creatures of the Council, writing to America that a rep mended, it was what any i propriety in it.—That up prevailed through the colonie must discourage; and as to go America, he confessed he constitutional dependence and in its fullest extent.—That with America, the King had a right his dominions.—As to the in his conduct he said nothing, transcript of his Speech, you country is to expect from A ham observed that the wealth trade. That he had rather se try of the inhabitants than th we have nothing to depend u tion of the collective body of The Merchants I fear begin highest instance of unreasonableness.—Our patriotism and virtue a tempt by the Ministerial mi friends are anxiously waiting are verified.—The Merchants with expectations of our inal ment, and pressed most earne Merchants of London think th longs wholly to the Agents, a the colonies is not upon com cused—while the Agents—but

Mr. Holt, As you published the Proc Faneuil-Hall, relative to a Let in this City, you will no Dou the following Letter in your n to that received from the Com of the 24th July last, which No. 1440.

GENTLEMEN, YOURS 24th July, acknowl dated 10th of the same Mo Henry Remsen, jun. Thomas W was this Day taken into Consider We are not a little surpris of the Letter, and cannot but e Treatment it met with at your pub related in the Account published in sufficient we think to prevent for s from attempting a Correspondence exposed to similar Abuse.

brazen head, Cornhill, near the
Mr. Pemberton's meeting-house,
the Heart and Crown in Corn-
(opposite the old brick meet-
(traders in the Town of Hat-

in the Town of Marlboro'.
either by importing British goods
nt, or by breaking their contract
ey have preferred their own little
share of America: It is therefore
ic should know who they are,
sordidly detached themselves from
they will be deemed enemies to
are well-wishers to it; so those
enance or give them their cus-
sidered in the same disagreeable

ction, we have received the fol-
vote, viz.
the trade on Tuesday the 7th of
unanimously voted, That the
who had imported any goods from
d in the non-importation agree-
shipping the same, be published
except such importers as are
apprized of this resolution, and
in the next Thursday's print—
vote, the committee of inspec-
of publishing the names of the
ve been return'd by the com-
purpose, as refusing to comply,
rade, in re-shipping their goods,

Rufus Greene, Edward Church,
William Coffin, jun.
have imported but being out of
of fee them.

August 14.
merchants and other inhabitants
s tho' expedient, for strengthen-
of the several maritime towns
-importation agreement, that a
is should repair to this and some
for that purpose: accordingly
being part of the Boston stand-
town on the first instant, and
Late in the evening, William
tered the house, and enquired
being told that the gentlemen
ed for and found their apart-
presented to them in hideous co-
ere assembled at the Long-wharf,
at one o'clock, tar and feather
diately departed the town.—
comb went away: Directly after
ry, conceived in the following
iz.—“General Molineux un-
me into this town (who are at
to raise a spirit of sedition; as a
I would advise you immedi-
with all those that have inflamed
s, otherwise, Be assured you
with the poor McMailers whom
atch'd barbarity.

ed you to consider of this mat-
ed with spys to know the ef-
Philanthrop.

you

angers in the town, they sent as
as, to quiet the family where
near by, who was one of the
now whether he could account
same, and assured them as his
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themselves, but what can clo-
a corrupt majority. Yesterday
ly of the same import, were
ed by the Duke of Richmond,
ckingham, Temple, Shelburne,

and Lyttleton. As Lord Hillsborough's conduct in his de-
partment for America was particularly aimed at, it behoved
him to vindicate himself from the heavy charges of inconsis-
tency, absurdity, and malignity towards the colonies, which
his antagonists contended were clearly proved from his letters
to America. and the speeches made by the Governors of
Georgia, North-Carolina, and Virginia, respecting the re-
peal of the duty acts. Thus circumstanced, Lord Hillsbo-
rough was obliged to enter into a particular detail of his
past conduct, his motives, views and intentions both for the
present and future, as far as he could now determine. And
as the sentiments of this Lord may well be supposed to be
those of the Ministry, and the result of the many confere-
nces lately held respecting America, I think the communica-
tion of them cannot be too particular or too universal. He
began by declaring his opinion that he thought the Ameri-
cans intitled to every privilege of Englishmen, though
bound in every respect by the Acts of the British legislature,
and that he thoroughly agreed with the declaratory law in
that respect; that he was not present when the Stamp Act
was repealed, and whatever his opinion of the expediency
of that law might be, he should have spoke, voted and pro-
tested against the repeal of it, as breaking that great chain
which binds this country and the colonies together; He then
entered into the conduct of the Americans since the imposi-
tion of the duties on Paper, Tea, and Glass, which he said
was highly approved by the Merchants of America, and but
for a few factious men, would never have been opposed.—
That it had been the object of every Minister since the reign
of Charles the II, to endeavour to ESTABLISH A CIVIL
LIST IN AMERICA, INDEPENDENT OF THE ASSEM-
BLIES, that IT WAS HIS GREAT OBJECT, and though the
Duty Act was an anti-commercial one, and therefore
proper to be repealed, so far as regarded the manufactures of
Great Britain, yet he should keep in view the INDEPEN-
DENCE OF THE CROWN INTEREST, as the only one on
which this country could depend.—He then expatiated on
the encroaching temper of the Americans, and read off a
resolution of the town meeting of Boston, that they were
bound by no laws but when represented; he said they had
risen from one demand to another—first, That the Act im-
posing duties on Paper, Glass, &c. should be repealed, then
that all acts raising a revenue should be repealed—and would
never stop till they could get rid of the Act of Navigation
which sat so uneasily on them. and then entirely rid them-
selves of all subjection to Great Britain.—That these delusive
ridiculous hopes were created by letters wrote from this side
the water, the writers of which were traitors, and deserved
to be impeached, that the Ministry at no time intended to re-
peal the whole Duty Act, though so many letters to that effect
had been wrote.—That all the combinations not to import
goods were idle, and he hoped the merchants and manufac-
turers of this country had more sense and virtue than for the
sake of shipping £20,000 worth of goods, to give up fore-
ver the AUTHORITY and CONTROL of this country.—
That patriotism would rise to a certain height, and continue
a certain time, but interest would in the end overturn it.—That it
already did so—Rhode-Island was running away with the
trade of New-England, and the merchants in other places,
were undermining one another, so that with a little patience
all these combinations would dissolve of themselves.—As to
his letters, he was contented to take the whole blame of
having wrote them, if it was so—but that dissolution
was the invariable measure pursued on the ill conduct of As-
semblies, of which he gave some instances.—That as to the
late transaction at Boston, he was not prepared to give any
opinion till farther advice came, but he most heartily pitied
the situation of a soldier, if he must stand till he was beat to
the ground without making any resistance.—That as to a
civil magistracy there was none; though it had been his in-
tention previous to sending the troops, to bring in a bill to
remedy that defective part of the constitution, which made
the Council of Boston creatures of the Assembly, the Jus-
tices creatures of the Council, &c.—That as to a Minister's
writing to America that a repeal of any Act would be recom-
mended, it was what any Peer might do, and he saw no
impropriety in it.—That upon the whole a republican spirit
prevailed through the colonies, which every Administration
must discourage; and as to his having no plan with regard
to America, he confessed he had none but to maintain their
constitutional dependence and the authority of this country
in its fullest extent.—That with regard to sending troops to
America, the King had a right to send them to any part of
his dominions.—As to the inconsistency and irresolution of
his conduct he said nothing.—From this, which is almost a
transcript of his speech, you may judge what our unhappy
country is to expect from Administration. Lord Rocking-
ham observed that the wealth of America should flow through
trade. That he had rather see half a sum arise from indus-
try of the inhabitants than the whole from taxes.—In short,
we have nothing to depend upon but the virtue and resolu-
tion of the collective body of the people of America.—
The Merchants I fear begin to fainter, and every, even the
lightest influence of uneasiness is magnified to a prodigious height.
—Our patriotism and virtue are treated with the utmost con-
tempt by the Ministerial minions, while our few sincere
friends are anxiously waiting to see how these predictions
are verified.—The Merchants and Manufacturers are amused
with expectations of our inability to adhere to our agree-
ment, and pressed most earnestly to wait the event. The
Merchants of London think that the principle of taxation be-
longing wholly to the Agents, and that as the application from
the colonies is not upon commercial principles, they are ex-
cused—while the Agents—but I forbear.

Mr. HOLT, New-York, Aug. 28, 1770.
As you published the Proceedings of a late Meeting at
Faneuil-Hall, relative to a Letter signed by four Persons only,
in this City, you will no Doubt be so impartial as to insert
the following Letter in your next Journal, being an Answer
to that received from the Committee of Merchants in Boston,
of the 24th July last, which you inserted in your Journal
No. 1440.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1770.
GENTLEMEN,
YOURS 24th July, acknowledging the Receipt of a Letter
dated 20th of the same Month, signed only by Isaac Low,
Henry Remsen, jun. Thomas Walton, and John Harris Cruger,
was this Day taken into Consideration.
We are not a little surprised you should doubt the Authenticity
of the Letter, and cannot but express our Indignation at the
Treatment it met with at your public Meeting at Faneuil-Hall, as
related in the Account published in your Papers of that Meeting:
Sufficient we think to prevent for the future any set of Gentlemen
from attempting a Correspondence where it's possible they might be
exposed to similar Abuse.—This Committee used every En-
deavour in their Power to harmonize and all in Concert with their
Neighbours, not only by the Proposal of a Congress in Consequence
of Instructions from our Inhabitants, at a general and very full
Meeting, but by faithfully communicating their real Sentiments
on every Occasion afterwards.—Your Concurrence in so salutary a
Measure as that of a Congress, would undoubtedly have satisfied
the Minds of our Inhabitants, and in all Probability might have
had a happy Tendency to unite them in one System for the whole
Continent; this was rejected and gave much Discontent, in so
much, that Numbers said it was only a Scheme in you to continue
importing, under pompous ostentatious Resolves against it.
The Bills of Entry made at the Custom-House in London, con-
taining the Entries of all Kinds of Goods as usually shipped for
your Port, as if no Agreement existed, and at the same Time the
Pamphlet appearing of Imports and Exports, confirming those
Entries at your Town, together with your former Neglect (which
some construed wilful) to give Orders to the Masters of your Ves-
sels not to take in any Goods contrary to Agreement.
Your Merchants coming into Connecticut, particularly Middle-
town, soliciting the Custom of People there, alledging that as
New-York was out of Goods, and they having general Affor-
ments, it would be of great Advantage to them to come to Bifon
and Trade.—And the Goods run into this City from your Province
and Rhode-Island, were all very aggravating Circumstances,
which conspired to raise such Murmurings and Glamours in our
Inhabitants as no Arguments could appease, unless at the proposed
general Congress, sufficient Evidence had appeared to their Deputi-
es to have assured their Constituents at their Return; that the
different Reports which had been current, were void of all just
Foundation, and the Pamphlet spurious.—Your declaring
that you could not find Six Men in your Province with whom it
would be safe to trust a Negotiation of such Importance, seemed
to our Inhabitants very strange, and rather tended to confirm the
Opinion they had conceived of your double Dealing; nothing there-
fore could restrain them any longer from exercising the Right they
claimed as Englishmen, to judge and act for themselves, and they
accordingly did so.—All the Agency the Committee had in the
Transaction so far, was only by Express, to send you the pro-
posed New Agreement entered into by this City, and to request
your acceding to the same, as it was judged by a great Majority
of our Inhabitants as per Return made to this Committee and hereto
annexed: the best and most effectual Measure to obtain Redress.—
This you also peremptorily refused.—Agreeable therefore to the
Conditions of the printed Advertisement, that the Sense of this
City should be again taken, relative to the proposed Alteration of
our Agreement, should your Town and Philadelphia reject it; it
was performed in the most fair and impartial Manner, under the
Direction of the Committee, at the Request of the Town, by Per-
sons on both Sides of the Question, for and against Importation.—
Mr. Low, Chairman of this Committee, was directed to inform
you in a Letter similar to that sent to Philadelphia, of this Event;
by the first Opportunity; and as he was well known to you as
Chairman of our Committee, and a Gentleman of Character, we
did not Doubt but if he had singly signed, it would have been
received as authentic; but when three other Gentlemen of equal
Credit, as well known to be of this Committee as Mr. Low, had
signed the Letter; that you should (as is pretended) doubt it's ver-
ity wrote by Order of the Committee, in such a Quibble as a pri-
vate Man ought to be ashamed of, but to be adopted by as large a
Meeting as ever met at Faneuil-Hall, must give very extraor-
inary Impressions of the Temper and Genius of that Assembly.
We would long since have inclosed you one of the Pamphlets you
mentioned, if we could possibly have supplied you ignorant of it's
true Contents.—Specially as it was originally sent us from Boston
and not Newport, as is suggested.
That you may not however any longer plead Ignorance of Mat-
ters it's highly Concerns you to know, and clear up too, if possi-
ble, we now inclose you the Pamphlet for those Purposes.
The Conduct of the Merchants of this City has always been
agreeable to their public Declarations and Agreements; they have
never deceived their Neighbours, but have most religiously main-
tained their Engagements.
We remain, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants.
To Messrs. Thomas Cushing, John Hancock,
William Phillips, John Banet, and others,
Committee of Merchants, Boston.

WHAT was done with the cordage which Mr. John
McCurdy imported not long since from Liverpool,
by way of New York, in the same vessel which brought
a parcel of cordage belonging to the poor Captain? but
because it came contrary to the non-importation agree-
ment, it was honestly sent back again.—Whereas the
Committee was so lenient with Mr. McCurdy, as to suffer
him to take his cordage to Connecticut as he alledged it
was allowable by their agreement, (which is since found
not to be the case) and as Mr. McCurdy promised not to
dispose of or use it himself, without the approbation of the
Committee appointed for such purposes in Connecticut,
the public ought to be truly informed what has been
done with the said cordage.
[A friend of Mr. McCurdy on seeing the above query,
(which implies an insinuation against his integrity) desires the
public will suspend their judgment till he can have an op-
portunity to answer it.—Upon a late occasion as
high a charge was exhibited against him from which he has
since exculpated himself in the most ample unexceptionable
manner, and it is not doubted he will do the same upon
this occasion as soon as it comes to his knowledge.]

NEW-YORK, August 30.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in
this at New-York dated June 8, 1770.
“I have just been in Company with a considerable Vir-
ginia Merchant, who assures me he is now going to send a
ship to Virginia fully loaded with dry Goods, and that
some other Houses were shipping largely to that Province,
in consequence of orders received from some Gentlemen in
Virginia, who had never come into the Non-Importation
Agreement. The amazing Quantity of Goods that are daily
shipping for Boston, Rhode-Island, Halifax, and Canada,
would really astonish you; it is impossible there can be a
consumption in the two last places for near the Goods that
are now shipping, and lately gone. Surely all these cir-
cumstances will be weigh'd by the judicious merchants of
your province, and those of Pennsylvania, who I am sorry
to say have been duped by all the other Provinces. I am,
yours, &c.”
Another Letter of the 14th June, to the same Gentleman
in this City, from his Correspondent in London, says,—
“That I was this Day a Spectator of a Letter wrote from
Philadelphia, ordering upwards of three thousand pounds
sterling value, in Goods, without any regard to the restric-
ting Clauses.”
We hear from Hackinack, that last Tuesday Abraham

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We hear from Hackinack, that last Tuesday Abraham

Ackerman, of that Place, went out in order to shoot Pige-
ons; but not coming home as soon as expected, search
was made for him, and in a little Time, he was found in a
field not far from his House, shot thro' the Head.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Rhode-Island, to his
Correspondent in New-York.

New-Port, Rhode-Island, August 21, 1770.

“As you are a Signer of the New-York Importation
Agreement, you may be willing to know what
Part the Bolton Committee have been lately acting here.
In the Beginning of last Week, we had Information that
the Bolton Committee were coming to inspect into the
Conduct of our Committee, and satisfy themselves whe-
ther we had really stored any Goods or not. This Intel-
ligence exasperated the Inhabitants so much, that nothing
was heard or talk'd of but tarring and feathering of
Molineux and his Party. They arrived the End of the
Week, but came with a moderate Spirit indeed, and they
so footed and softened our Committee, that they were
allowed to return unhurt: However, they were sufficient-
ly alarmed, for altho' they had bespoke Dinner, and pro-
posed to have stayed two or three Days, yet they put off
in the first Boat that returned to Providence, which was
about 1 o'Clock, so that they were only a few Hours in
this Town.

A Meeting of the Trade, as they call themselves, as-
sembled Yesterday Forenoon, at our Court House, and
renewed their Agreement of Non-Importation, and the
same Day, in Consequence of this, the Committee here
wrote and forwarded a Letter to the Committee at Bolton,
requesting that they would use their Interest with the
Southern Provinces, and recommend them to an open
Trade with them as formerly. The Meeting was composed
of Merchants that trade to the West-Indies, a few Traders
to Philadelphia, and the lower Class of Mechanics, who
after insisting that all the Nails should be delivered up,
carried all before them. None of our Importers thought
it necessary to oppose this, having been promised great
Indulgencies by our Committee. Broad Hints were given
them, that there would be two Doors to the Store that
should receive their Goods; a fore Door to receive them,
and a back Door to re deliver them.—This Hint was
taken by our Committee from Molineux and the two
Gentlemen who came from Bolton with him. In short,
we have agreed to act the same double Part they have
ever acted at Bolton, and now while our Importers can
thus receive their Goods, and expose them to Market, as
formerly, nobody gives themselves any Trouble about this
Matter. These are fine Times for the Importers here,
no Kind of Goods remains long on Hand, and we put an
Advance of 15 or 20 per Cent. on all Goods beyond our
former Profits: Our Stores are often open, and many
Thousands of Dollars are taken from Connecticut and
Country Customers in the Night Time.

At Providence, the Bolton Committee could do no-
thing; and after they had tried every Method without Suc-
cess, they told one of the B——s, who are Merchants
there, and high Sons of Liberty, that if this Colony and
the neighbouring Sea Port Towns round Bolton, did not
stand by them, they must give up; for their Party was
become very low at Bolton, and the Call for Importation
very high.”

There is to be a general Meeting of the mercantile and
landed Interest of the Colony of Connecticut, at New-
Haven, on the 13th of next Month, to consider and resolve
on Measures proper to be taken to support the Non-im-
portation Agreement; and also to take into Considera-
tion the alarming Conduct of New-York in violating the
same.

The following Paragraph we find inserted in the Boston Papers.
“It is said that by the Custom House Entries at Que-
bec and Montreal, the New-York Merchants had im-
ported there to the Value of 40,000, Sterling.—This
was before they came into a Resolution to import.”

Last Tuesday Morning departed this Life, Mr. John Van
Der Spiegel, of whom (notwithstanding his Aversion when living,
to pompous Eulogiums, on the Dead) a just Regard for his
Memory and the Affection attachment to Truth, oblige us to say,
that he was a Gentleman of an unblemished Character, a punctual
confidential Dealer, a sincere affectionate Friend, a cheerful in-
offensive Companion, a kind and obliging Neighbour, a peaceable
Citizen, a Lover of Liberty and of Mankind, a steady and dis-
interested Patriot, and a truly honest Man. His Remains
were decently interred Yesterday Evening in the Family Vault in
the Cimetery of the New Dutch Church.

BOSTON, August 23.
A Gentleman from Cape-Bay informs us, That a Vessel was
arrived there from Ireland, in 7 Weeks, and brought Dublin Prints
to the 29th of June: In which he heard a Paragraph under Lon-
don Head, That on the 21st of June at 5 o'Clock in the Morning
died the Right Hon. William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London.
And that Alderman Trevellick succeeded him in that high Office.

We hear Mr. Cutler, of Oxford, has commenced Suit against
two Gentlemen in this Town, for the Damages he sustained when
his Goods were taken at Little-Cambridge, and brought here, and
himsel carted through the Streets. The Damages are laid at
4000 l. each: The Affairs are to be tried at Worcester.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.
Sloop Charming Polly, Santa Cruz; and Schooner Calypso;
Taylor, from Rhode-Island; Lovely Betty, Deane, Caracas;
Constant Friends, Bryan, Turks-Island; George and Nancy,
Huffington, Virginia. Sloop Dispatch, Mountanye; and Saint
Andrew, Bonner, Madeira; Charles-Town, Whitten, St.
Eustatia.

HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,
Has for Sale,

AT his Store on Hunter's-Quay,
a Parcel of Choice Black Pepper, and Muscovado
Sugar.

To be sold at public Vendue, at Perth-Amboy, during the
Supreme Court, in the Term of September next;

THE LIBRARY OF LAW-BOOKS,
BELONGING to the Estate of the late Honourable
Lewis Morris Ashfield, Esq; by

V. Pearse Ashfield, Administrator.
Aug. 20th, 1770.

A Most accurate and excellent map
of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys,
finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 sheets of royal
paper, price 30s. Virginia currency, each, (equal to 5 1/2 dol-
lars) may be had on application to the printer, where one
of the maps may be seen.

POET'S CORNER.

The uncertain Duration of Human Life.

THRO' life's fantastic, gloomy maze,
What dangers threaten mortal man!
What pains attend him all his days,
And weep, with woe, his doubtful span!
Thus, while the fleeting moments glide,
A thousand anxious cares advance;
Down cruel Fate's extensive tide,
How swift does his weak vessel dance!
Misfortunes, like a rushing wave,
Now fly; and then another comes!
Still pressing forward, fond to crave
Admittance, to her injur'd sons.
Thus, 'midst the bloom of promis'd years,
When Pleasure holds her golden reign,
How oft the tyrant Death appears,
To dash the sprightly joy with pain!
So, when we've nurs'd, with constant care,
The tender herbs and fragrant flowers,
The northern wind and nipping air,
Their blooming sweets, at once, devour.
What must a tender Mother feel,
When of her Children's death she hears,
How must her throbbing bosom swell?
Diffus'd with sighs, her eyes with tears?
But, since to die is nature's debt,
Decreed by Heav'n's all-powerful King,
The wife, the good, the poor, the great,
Alike, must feel the fatal sting.
It matters not which way we fall,
So virtue crowns our daily race;
'Tis joy to hear the sacred call
Of God, and die with truth and grace.
Thrice happy each lamented son,
Safe landed on some happier shore!
Whose short-tim'd glass so soon is run;
And death shall never pain him more.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to insert the following Lines on an Advertisement in your
last, and you'll oblige yours,
Peter Pan.

SINCE Boston and Newport are both run away,
New-York had more Wit than behind them to stay.

New-York, August 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night between the 20th and 21st instant, the shop of William W. Gilbert, Silver-smith, near the Oswego-market, was broke open and robbed of the following articles, viz. One silver milk pot, 1 pair of false, twenty-four pair of shoe buckles, (or more) three or four dozen of tea spoons, four sugar tongs, 1 pap spoon, 12 or 14 pair of silver knee buckles, three or four dozen pair of sleeve buttons, 22 or 24 thimbles, (several pinbeck ditto) 15 or 16 silver stock buckles, 9 or 10 stone rings, set in gold, 10 or 12 plain ditto, 20 or 22 pair plated shoe buckles, 1 or 2 cards of stone buttons, 20 or 22 China snuff boxes, 8 or 10 pair of pinbeck buckles, 1 set of best gilt buckles, several pair of chaps and tongues, some mourning buckles, watch keys and fobs, and sundry other things. The whole amounting to about £150. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, and the goods or greater part of them recovered, shall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS, if the whole shall be recover'd, and proportionably for any part of them, paid by WILLIAM W. GILBERT. N. B. The fals are marked with the maker's name at large, and most of the other things with the initials letters thereof; please to stop them if offered for sale.

To be sold, at public Vendue,
The seventh November, at 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's
Coffee-House;

THE large brick house and lot
of ground, now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Far-
mer, near the Exchange, together with the two houses on
the rear of the same lot, fronting Mr. John Livingston's store
house, in Bayard-street. If any person inclines to purchase
before the day of sale, they may know the terms by apply-
ing to
GERARD G. BECKMAN.
20th Aug. 1770.

New-York, 23d Aug. 1770.

EDWARD BARDIN,

WHO for several Years past kept

Tavern in this City, takes this Method to acquaint
his old Customers, and the Public in general, That he has
taken the large commodious House, known by the Name of
the King's-Arms Tavern, near White-Hall, long kept by
Mrs. Steel, which he will again open as a Tavern, on Thurs-
day the 30th Instant, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen,
Ladies and others, in the most complete and genteel Manner,
whether large or small Companies; having for that Purpose
provided a good Stock of neat Wines and other Liquors, a
professed Cook, and other proper Attendants, with every
necessary to render the same as complete a House of Busi-
ness as any on the Continent of America.

Said Bardin returns his sincere Thanks for the past Kind-
ness of his Friends, and will shew his due Sense thereof, by
the most obliging Behaviour, and every other Means which
can possibly be in the Power of the Public's.

Very obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD BARDIN.

Gentlemen who are Strangers, on Inquiring of said
Bardin, will be provided with convenient Lodgings; and
Turtle for large Companies, dressed to Perfection; and the
public Papers taken for the Gentlemen's Amusement.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

WATCHES

REPAIR'D in a perfect and dura-
ble manner, with expedition, at an easy expence,
and kept in good order, for 2/6 Sterling per year, by
J. SIMNETT, original maker from London, on the New-
Dock, near Murray's wharf, New-York.

Homines ad Deos nulla re propitijs accedunt, quam
Salutem hominibus dando.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,
Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at

his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in
this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body;
but particularly in the diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Pati-
ents who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be at-
tended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical
abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly cele-
brated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended
upon the Hospitals and Infirmarys in London, Edinburgh,
Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent pro-
fessors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Mary-
land, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily
restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had
been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always
been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of
those important organs, to which nature has assigned the
most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several
years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he
endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of
cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations,
in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to
which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable;
he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate scorbutic Ulcers, are like-
wise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without
any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Prac-
titioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession,
worthy and capable of the weighty, important charge
with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant
rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those
whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary,
to administer, gratis, such directions as may alleviate the
maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in
consideration of the great success which has attended his prac-
tice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest in-
dividual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share
of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of
these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish
true merit from pretended knowledge.

To be SOLD, or LEASED,
And may be entered on the first of Novem-
ber next, or sooner if required;

THE lease for 28 years, from the

25th day March next, of the ground and improvements
in the possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper, situate in the Out-
ward of this city, adjoining the New-Greenwich road, and
contiguous to the lands in the tenure of Abraham Mortier
and of David Johnston, Esqrs, containing near 25 acres of ex-
cellent garden, arable and meadow ground, of a good soil,
and greatly enriched with manure. The situation is pleasant,
commanding an extensive prospect of the Narrows, Staten-
Island, the North-river, and the Jersey shore, and would be
very suitable for a gentleman's seat, or it might be divided
into several lots, and improved to great advantage in the
business of gardening; the garden affords a great variety
of different kinds of fruit, together with upwards of 20 beds of
as fine asparagus as any on the island: For further particu-
lars inquire of JOHN MORTON, near the Fly-market.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. Aug. 20, 1770.

WHEREAS Ebenezer Hill, of

East-Greenwich, in the colony aforesaid, mariner, pre-
ferred a petition unto the general assembly of the said colony,
representing that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying that
he may receive the benefit of an act passed in June, 1756,
intituled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors;"
whereupon the general assembly ordered, that the said peti-
tion should be referred to the next session, and that in the
mean time his creditors should be notified, by an advertise-
ment, to be inserted three weeks successively, in the New-
port Mercury, Providence Gazette, in one of the Boston, and
in one of the New-York news-papers, to appear then and
answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify all the creditors of the said
Ebenezer Hill, to appear, (if they shall think fit) at the ge-
neral assembly at East-Greenwich aforesaid, on the second
Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause,
(if any they have) why the said petition should not be
granted.

HENRY WARD, Secry.

TO BE SOLD, BY

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worsted plush,

Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peeling satins,
cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand
brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double
refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice,
New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in
cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives,
marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madei-
ra wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallor root, grind-
stones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dressed
skins.

New-York, 28th June, 1770.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers,

in Plainfield, in Connecticut, in the Night of the
8th Instant, two Negro Men, supposed to have gone off in
Company, one named BOSTON, the other NEWPORT;
—Boston is a thick-set, well built fellow, of a middle Sta-
ture, about 30 Years of Age, very black; carried away
with him an old Beaver Hat, the Lining much worn, one
striped Tow Shirt, one old Check Ditto, one old Holland
Ditto, a new Great-Coat, a close-bodied Ditto, both brown
and home made, the Great Coat of a darker brown than the
other, with flowered Pewter Buttons, a Snuff coloured Velvet
Jacket, lined with Calimanco, having Horn Buttons nearly
of the same Colour; one old blue Ditto, a Pair of Leather
Breeches, a Pair of striped Linen Drawers, four Pair of
Stockings, &c. &c.

Newport is a well built fellow, of a lesser Size than the
former, and not so clear a Black, is about 24 Years of
Age; carried with him a good Felt Hat, two Homespun
Linen Shirts, one red Broadcloth Jacket, a striped Linsey
Woolsey Ditto, a Pair of brown Fustian Breeches, Frock
and Trowsers, three Pair of Stockings, and two Pair of
Shoes.

Said Negroes have Passes, and if apprehended, 'tis request-
ed the Passes may be secured for the Benefit of their Masters.
Whoever shall take up and secure in any of his Majesty's
Gaols, one or both of the said Negroes, shall have Fifty Dol-
lars for each, and Charges, paid by

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

For LONDON,

The SHIP HOPE,

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Master, will certainly Sail in 15 Days,

has most Part of her Cargo ready En-
gaged; has good Accommodations for
Passengers. For Freight or Passage ap-
ply to Messrs. Reade and Yates, Henry Van Vleck, and Co.
or said Master.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES CREIGHTON,

Near the Royal Exchange.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,

Near Cornhill-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

POWDER,

Shot,

London IC Steel, Blister'd Steel,

German do.

Best refined bar iron,

Hoop iron,

Copperas,

Chalk,

Iron pots and kettles, equal

to the Holland,

Large iron tea kettles,

Do. stew pans,

Do. dripping pans,

Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon

and cart boxes,

Post and box coffee mills,

Sealed half bushels,

Ed. and ad. nails,

Clout nails forced,

Brads forced from 1d. to 6d.

Files forced from the largest

rubbers to the smallest

ward files,

Chisels, plain irons, &c.

&c. &c. forced, superior to

those imported from Great

Britain, and at a less price,

American made Sashes,

Straw knives,

Best long and short steel

Blade mill saws, single or in

sets, other saws of different

sorts,

Fine brass wire for wheel

screens,

Indian beads sorted,

Do. looking glasses and

Hatchets,

Best yellow oil stints, very

cheap, by the thousand or

greater quantity,

Velvet corks cheap,

Best glue,

Houfe and horse bells.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON;

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain,

with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German

jackets and slips, after the newest and best manner, and at

the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,

he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and

growing misses, inclin'd to cuts and risings in their hips and

shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by

the Society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first

fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has

settled there. He has had the honour of working for several

ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with

universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite
to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

LEFT to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet
entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the
Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his
Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot,—in which is given, a
faithful Account of his Courtship, Marriage and Bedding
with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel; Boat-builder
at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suf-
fered on said Account.—The Piece will make about 60
Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.
Subscriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the
Exchange, each Subscriber paying 1/6 for which they will be
entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the
Subscriptions should be insufficient to defray the Expence.

From the Daily Advertiser.

To the P E

A FULL narrative of

Boston, supported

aid before the public.

which contains them, may

neral observation as the

thought fit to draw up a

now submit to the people.

It is proper, it is the first

the whole of the narrative

cation; being certified by

veracity is also attested by

seal of the Province, in

That they are Justices

full faith and credit is, an

their several acts and attests

paper) both in Court and

Three of these Justices

given to Col. Dalrymple, M

essor, and Mr. Green, of the

depositions were to be taken

19th of March, that they

in their behalf. That the

attend accordingly, on the

mined as many of the depo

it, and as long as they plea

ing any farther attendance.

Of the deponents two are

House and Commissioners.

Active testimony as to the fir

House window; and the oth

they greatly rely, differs fo

rest of the witnesses, that the

dence is not in the least dimi

I have premised these fo

may see the conduct of the to

of Governor Bernard and

cret, partial and insidious,

While the Commissioners, in

as has been their uniform p

few affidavits in secret, and

a special messenger, to serve

the Town were publicly, and

parties, and under their cros

a full inquiry into the affair.

am presently to sum up. A

free people, will not fail to c

the people of Boston, with t

their enemies.

The affidavits we are to ex

pal very material facts; whic

quite previously to mention.

1. That the murder of the

concerted by the soldiers.

2. That the soldiers fired u

out any adequate provocation.

3. That Capt. Preston exp

are.

4. That there were guns fi

from the Custom House wind

These points are supported

dence, more indeed than the

tenderness and candor can req

That the destruction of the

concerted by the soldiers, app

ences, who heard the soldi

would soon run in the streets

would eat their dinners on

on Tuesday; that they were d

distaff by Monday; that m

and many be laid low; that

regiment came to a townsman

a friend to keep within, for b

o'clock a great deal of blood

many lives lost; and after the

declared it was a planned

Besides these evidences, it is

that a soldier of the 14th reg

ordered to hold themselves in

accordingly ready that evening

of the 29th, who were not on

LARS Reward.

from the Subscribers, in the Night of the 1st, supposed to have gone off in a small boat, the other NEWPORT, built fellow, of a middle size, Age, very black; carried away at the Lining much worn, one Check Ditto, one old Holland close-bodied Ditto, both brown Coat of a darker brown than the Buttons, a Snuff coloured Velvet, having Horn Buttons nearly black blue Ditto, a Pair of Leather Linen Drawers, four Pair of

yellow, of a lesser size than the Black, is about 24 Years of age, good Felt Hat, two Homespun cloth Jacket, a striped Linsey brown Fustian Breeches, Frock of Stockings and two Pair of

and if apprehended, 'tis requested for the benefit of his Masters, secure in any of his Majesty's Negroes, shall have Five Dollars by

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

For LONDON,
SHIP HOPE,
JAMIN DAVIES,

will certainly sail in 12 Days, Part of her Cargo ready En- has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Van Vleck, and Co.

a SPIRITS,
OGSHEADS,
SOLD, BY
REIGHTON,
Exchange.

SOLD,
TERMS, at
BY VANCK'S,
Ironmongery and Cutlery,

ward files,
Chisels, plain irons, &c.
&c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price, American made Siches, Straw knives, Best long and short steel Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts, Fine brass wire for wheat screens, Indian beads sorted, Do. looking glasses and Hatchets, Best yellow oil stints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity, Velvet corks cheap, Best glue, House and horse bells.

NORRIS,

from LONDON,

ane jumps, turn'd and plain, klenburg waistcoats, German best and best manner, and at Ladies uneasy in their shape, umberance; young ladies and its and risings in their hips and by methods approved of by London: he acquires the first on, by a correspondent he has honour of working for several England and in this city, with himself he gave entire satisfaction preferable to any done in true fitting. a whale bone for merchants and the lowest price. He returns good and kind customers, and be wanting to his future profit any distance, and is to be Cruger, late Mayor, opposite New-York.

by Subscription, A Pamphlet, Faithful Narrative of the William Clark, Soldier in his Foot, in which is given, a ship, Marriage and Bedding of Joseph Nowel; Boat-builder, Description how much he suffered the Piece will make about 60 Reader will find Satisfaction. in at the Printing-Office at the 1/6 for which they will be Money will be returned if the client to defray the Expenses.

all Sorts of Printing
eadth are inserted for
oportion.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c. No. 1443.

143

from the Daily Advertiser, London May 10, 1770.

To the PEOPLE.

A FULL narrative of the late massacre at Boston, supported by 96 affidavits, is now laid before the public. But as the pamphlet, which contains them, may not fall under such general observation as the subject merits, I have thought fit to draw up a summary of it, which I now submit to the people.

It is proper, in the first place, to observe, that the whole of the narrative has the fullest authentication; being certified by seven magistrates, whose veracity is also attested by the Governor, under the seal of the Province, in the following words: "That they are Justices of the Peace, and that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to their several acts and attestations (as on the annexed paper) both in Court and without."

Three of these Justices certify, that notice was given to Col. Dalrymple, Mr. Sheafe, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Green, of the Custom-House, that the depositions were to be taken on the 16th, 17th, and 19th of March, that they might attend the same in their behalf. That the two last gentlemen did attend accordingly, on the 16th; and were examined as many of the deponents as they thought fit, and as long as they pleased; but declined giving any farther attendance.

Of the deponents two are servants to the Custom-House and Commissioners. One of these gives a positive testimony as to the firing out of the Custom-House window; and the other, on whom, it is said, they greatly rely, differs so immaterially from the rest of the witnesses, that the general weight of evidence is not in the least diminished by his variations.

I have premised these things, that the public may see the conduct of the town has not been like that of Governor Bernard and the Commissioners, secret, partial and insidious, but fair and impartial. While the Commissioners, in this late transaction, as has been their uniform practice, were taking a few affidavits in secret, and transmitting them by a special messenger, to serve their purposes here; the Town were publicly, and in the presence of all parties, and under their cross examination, making a full inquiry into the affair, the result of which I am presently to sum up. A candid, generous and free people, will not fail to contrast the fairness of the people of Boston, with the art and cunning of their enemies.

The affidavits we are to examine, relate to several very material facts; which it is therefore requisite previously to mention.

1. That the murder of the townsmen, was preconcerted by the soldiers.
2. That the soldiers fired upon the people, without any adequate provocation.
3. That Capt. Preston expressly gave orders to fire.
4. That there were guns fired among the people from the Custom House window.

These points are supported by a cloud of evidence, more indeed than the law, in its utmost tenderness and candor can require.

That the destruction of the inhabitants was preconcerted by the soldiers, appears from twelve evidences, who heard the soldiery say, That blood would soon run in the streets of Boston; that many would eat their dinners on Monday next, and not on Tuesday; that they were determined to have satisfaction by Monday; that mischief would be done and many be laid low; that a soldier of the 29th regiment came to a townsman, and warned him as a friend to keep within, for before Tuesday at twelve o'clock a great deal of blood would be shed, and many lives lost; and after the transaction, a soldier declared it was a planned thing a month before. Besides these evidences, it is deposed by others, that a soldier of the 14th regiment said, they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and were accordingly ready that evening; that the soldiers of the 29th, who were not on duty when they heard the firing, immediately, as by signal, went to arms, crying, this is all that we want, and assembling, were soon drawn up near the spot, where the massacre was perpetrated.

From all these testimonies it appears unquestionable, that some mischief against the town had been for some time in agitation, and that Monday the 5th of March was fixed upon for executing what was meditated. And this is rendered more probable, by its appearance from a variety of evidence, that there was no other reason could be assigned for the transaction of that evening. No quarrel happened previous to it, but between the centry at the Custom-House and a barber's boy, the former having beat the latter for saying an officer would not pay his master's bill. Neither were there above 60 people assembled together, many of whom were boys, all unarmed, and no insult offered, but the throwing some snow balls at the centry who had beat the little boy. Even the Commissioners servant, who was at the Custom-House, and deposes most in favour of the soldiers, swears, that when he went for Capt. Preston, there were about forty

or fifty persons, consisting of men and boys; that he saw no person throw any stones, or attempt to break even a square of glass, or get into the Custom-House; and that he had not seen any one insult the centry: He deposes farther, that when the soldiers fired, he heard one, whom he believed to be a soldier say, that's right, damn them, kill them all, &c. and that in the barracks that night he heard several of the soldiers say, they wished they were let out; for if they were, there should not be many people alive in the morning; and that the 14th regiment were under arms that night.

Such is the evidence on which the charge of premeditated malice in the soldiery rests; and it is such as seems to carry with it the fullest conviction.

That the soldiers fired without any adequate provocation, is manifest from every testimony, that is given; as nothing but a few snow-balls were thrown at them, and they marched, up and fired upon the people in the street almost instantaneously. We shall, therefore, examine next, what proof there is that Capt. Preston ordered them to fire. That he ordered the soldiers to prime and load is sworn by 3 witnesses; two others depose that he gave the word fire, fire, distinctly; five more swore that he said damn you fire; and fire—damn you be the consequence what it will. Against these, there is one man deposes, that he saw him strike up the soldiers, pieces before they fired, and another that he was very near him, and did not hear him give the word fire.

It is farther sworn by two witnesses, that after the firing, when the Governor, came up, he said to Capt. Preston, "Sir, you are sensible, or do you know you have no right to fire upon the people, unless you had orders from a civil magistrate?" To which the Captain replied, "Sir, we were insulted, I was obliged to save my centry." From which it is plain that he did not think, at that time, of denying his having ordered the men to fire.

This is the full state of the evidence concerning Capt. Preston; from which the reader will judge, how far a single negative may weigh against so many affirmatives. I am satisfied that the public will not now be prevailed upon to adopt that unjust opinion, which a certain malicious case was calculated to inculcate, that if he were condemned, it would be the sacrifice of an innocent man to the prejudice, passion, and malignity of the people of Boston.

It remains now that we examine the affidavits relative to the firing upon the people out of the Custom-House. A servant boy deposes, that he was compelled by threats against his life, to discharge two guns, which he heard were charged with ball, out at the Custom-House window, among the people in the street. He swears also, that he saw his master (who was present, and cross-examined him) fire in the same manner. Four more witnesses, who were in the street, swear they saw and heard the firing evidently from the Custom-House window; and a person employed to take the ranges of some balls, which lodged in an opposite house, deposes that they range with the window of the Custom-House.

This is all that has yet appeared concerning the Custom-House officers, which is fully sufficient to fix upon them more than a suspicion of having basely co-operated in this murderous business. It is expected however, that a more full discovery will be made.

This is a summary of the affidavits on this melancholy transaction; in which I have omitted to mention a variety of outrages and assaults committed that night by the soldiers, on sundry people, in different parts of the town. Whoever would wish to have these things in detail, must examine the depositions.

It cannot with propriety be said, that these affidavits are ex parte; because all parties had notice to be present; some did attend and cross examine the witnesses; and there are some few, whose depositions, as I have mentioned, operate on both sides. If any more proof, that can bear the public eye, could be procured in favour of the soldiers and Custom-House officers, it is presumable that Mr. Commissioner Robinson, who came over expressly, must have brought it with him, and might long since have laid it before the public. Perhaps he is sensible, that the kind of evidence with which he is furnished, will not be quite so weighty with the candid public, as with the junto who are at once the ruin and disgrace of government. The Commissioners too in Boston have had the same time and opportunity with the Town, to prepare and publish whatever could be procured to their justification. Their witnesses, could they have obtained any of credit, would have been admitted without doubt to give their testimony. For whatever charge of partiality they may allege against the Justices in general, we are led to believe by one, under the signature of Veritas, who seems to be at least very deep in their secrets, that they have a particular friend among the Justices, and can command the provincial seal, to authenticate whatever

they contrive. So that there can be no other reason for their silence, but either a total inability to produce any plausible proof; or such a contempt of public opinion, as is highly unwarrantable, if not absolutely criminal.

Some examination is indeed to be made into this affair in a certain assembly; but in such a manner as carries ridicule, if not a reflection in the face of it. For no names are to be mentioned; in consequence of which the lowest reptile in office may have the highest credit, or any thing they please to assert, be credited. They are, therefore, secure in making up what tale they please, and having implicit faith bestowed upon such a supposititious case as that which they have already obtruded on the public. But the people will assuredly treat such inquiries, and the resolutions formed upon them, with the contempt they deserve.

When we contemplate these horrible transactions at Boston, it is well to look back to the causes of them, and consider the consequences.

The original cause is an unjust and unwarrantable attempt to subject the people of America to military government, and expose their property and persons to the arbitrary will of men and bodies of men, absolutely independent of, and unconnected with them. A system incompatible with civil rights, and fundamentally subversive of all constitutional liberty. The consequences manifestly are, that the Americans will be driven to those extraordinary measures to first principles, which, even Dr. Blackstone allows, "are necessary when the contracts of society are in danger of dissolution, and the laws prove too weak a defence against the violence of fraud and oppression;" and this will be done, as the same author writes, "by the exertion of those inherent (the latent) powers of society, no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract, can ever destroy or diminish."

What benefit can redound to this nation from employing her fleets and armies to subdue the Americans into slavery, it remains with those Ministers, to explain who advise the measures, and who, by supporting the violence of fraud and oppression against the law and constitution, are urging every thing to despair, confusion and ruin.

Yet these are the Ministers, who are insulting us with observing, that this country is a garden, its buildings palaces, and America in the most prosperous condition. Did their industry embellish that country? did their abilities furnish the means of founding those places, did their systems contribute to establish or promote the prosperity of our American dominions? Do they know that they cannot enter any corner of that garden, where they will not hear themselves execrated; that they cannot turn their faces east or west, north or south, to any part of the dominion, where they will not meet the frowns and fury of an enraged people? If they doubt it, let them play the eve's dropper, and they will find no ministers were ever more marked as dangerous and detestable. Because they are endeavouring to overspread this fair garden, with the locusts and caterpillars of places and pensions; because they would fill our palaces with clerks of office and infamous attorneys; with reptiles, reproaches and wretches, with whom it is disgraceful even to contend. They will tell us too we have an excellent constitution. We know it well, and are therefore incensed against those who would subvert it. We see them already seizing its venerable pillars with their parricidal hands, and that they only want strength to pull the sacred fabric and its ruins on us. They boast of being firmly fixed; and, to the disgrace of an injured and insulted people, it is too true. For in what are they fixed?—in the favour of their Prince's favourite; and that because they are the most treacherous, abandoned, abject tools he could select from the corruption of the times. Let them plume themselves on their firmness, we know to what they owe their fortune.

This country sees indeed, but will not long bear to see, men who are universally abhorred and universally despised, sparing triumphantly on the wings of prerogative, and supported against the public enmity by the mere influence of favouritism. Such an exertion of favouritism is calculated only for the meridian of Turkey, would hardly be born in France, and I am sure cannot be long endured in England and America.

To these ministers and their measures, is the late massacre at Boston, and all its consequences to be imputed.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

Blackstone's Com. v. 1. p. 251. † Ibid, p. 248.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) July 17.

Tuesday last John Hughes, Esq; who supercedes Daniel Moore, Esq; late Collector of his Majesty's Customs for this port, landed here from on board the schooner Pennsylvania Farmer, bound from Philadelphia for Georgia; and the next day he took the usual oaths, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The same day the sloop Robey, John Earl, Master, arrived here from Rhode-Island, and sailed again on Saturday, on his return back; having been desired to depart speedily from this port in 24 hours, agreeable to the

resolutions entered into by the inhabitants of this province on the 27th ult.

July 19. We are informed, that a seizure has already been made at Beaufort, Port-Royal, of some negroes clandestinely brought into this province, for not having paid the duties, and that three or four other purchasers are obliged to conceal theirs, to avoid the same inconvenience, being narrowly watched by some Resolutioners.

July 26. Although we have a prospect of a far greater crop than ever was known, of rice, corn and indigo, unless some extraordinary accident should happen, in either of the ensuing months; we are informed, that the neighbouring province of North-Carolina has suffered exceedingly, by excessive rains, inasmuch that having lost most of the corn for their subsistence, they planted wheat, and are now losing even that, by the rust.

About six weeks ago a Spanish ship of war of 74 guns, having on board General O'Reilly, sundry other officers, and a large quantity of money from the Havana, for Old Spain, was cast away on the Martyrs, near Cape Florida. The French general, the other officers and the crew, got to Cuba by the assistance of some Bahamians and the ship's boat. The ship and cargo, except the money, it is said, are entirely lost.

Aug. 2. Last Friday, the Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign of the Charlestown Watch-company, were cashiered, by his honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon a complaint, of disobedience of orders, &c. in relation to the effigy exhibited here on the 17th of June last, given by his honour's representative while he was at his seat in the Country; and the following new officers were appointed, viz. Michael Kaltefleiter, Captain, Joshua Snowden Lieutenant, and George Flagg Ensign; the last of whom, we hear, has since resigned.

We are informed, that the bar of St. Augustine has lately shifted some hundred yards, as well as become more shallow, whereby our vessels are detained in this port.

BOSTON, August 13.

Monday Evening last while the Barge of the Fowey Man of War lay at Wheelwright's Wharf, some of the men got intoxicated with Liquour, when two of them went to Boxing, one of which struck the other such a violent Blow that he fell overboard, and sunk instantly: The next Morning his Body was taken up. A Jury of Inquest being summoned, their Opinion was the Blow was the Occasion of his Death.

The Man who struck the Deceased was immediately carried on board the Fowey, and put in Irons; and upon Application to the Captain, he was forthwith sent up to Town, and committed to Gaol.

Last Saturday evening a little Girl of 3 Years of Age, fell into a Well at Middleborough, and was drowned. The Mother, being with Child, was so frightened that she fell into Travail and was delivered in an Hour after.

A very melancholy Occurrence happened on Wednesday last at Lynn: Two young Men and 6 young Women, all of the Denomination of Quakers, going off in a Canoe to a Schooner that lay from the Shore, and in which they were going on a Party of Pleasure, being along side the Schooner, two of the Women, in a Hurry to get on board, got hold of the Side of the Schooner, which made the Canoe heel down, whereupon the other Women got upon the opposite Side to prevent its upsetting, this occasioned the Canoe to go off from the Schooner, the two Women let go their Hold, fell into the Water, and sunk; the Canoe however overfet on the other Side, but the two Men therein got on to her Bottom, caught hold of the four remaining Women, and with the greatest Difficulty kept them above Water, the Tide carrying them down near a Mile: There was but one Man on board the Schooner, who cut the Cable in order to drift after them, but she casting the wrong Way went ashore on the opposite Side of the Channel, and not being able to swim, could afford them no Assistance: During this Time a Man on the Shore, seeing these Persons floating down with the Tide, got another Canoe from a considerable Distance, and went after them, who tossing a Rope to one who was on the Canoe that was overfet, whose Hands were to be employed in keeping the Women from sinking that he was obliged to take the Rope between his Teeth, by that Means towed them ashore, almost spent.—The Names of the young Women drowned were, Anna Hood and Alice Basset. The Body of the former was soon taken up.

The People on the Shore who were of the same Company, had no Boat to go off to their Assistance.

This happened about 5 o'Clock in the Morning:—On the same Day, and in the same Town, a Lad was run over by a Cart whereby his Thigh was crushed and his Head fractured.

The same Day a Cart went over the Thigh of Deacon Greenwood at Newton, and crushed it in such a Manner, that it was obliged to be amputated instantly.

NEWPORT, August 13.

There is to be a town-meeting here this day at 11 o'Clock, which 'tis thought will be very full, to

consider what further is necessary to be done respecting the non-importation agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.
Translation of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"We entertain every day higher and higher ideas of the British Colonies in America, we trust you will continue your noble struggle for liberty, and that you will be the means of exciting the emulation of this old continent, where every thing is going to ruin. The only thing in which I can serve you here is to spread your fame through this part of the world; for most of your illustrious patriots have immortalized themselves already, in their own native country. The names of Franklin, Dickinson, and many others are already engraved in such indelible characters in the book of fame; that no age, however remote, shall be silent in their praise, happy should I be could I but behold your country in this the spring of its greatness. I cannot help holding up to my eyes the enchanting prospect with regard to its future grandeur.—I imagine I see illustrious statesmen—eloquent orators—wise historians and learned philosophers rising up among you, whose generous souls have espoused the interests of humanity, and are spreading the blessings of Liberty throughout the world around them.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, on his Travels through England, dated London, May 29.

"I cannot conclude, notwithstanding the shortness of my time, without saying something of the manufacturing towns, through which I have been. At Birmingham the demand for goods is such, that they have raised their prices. At Manchester goods are very scarce, no body having them on hand there, but one house, as the manufactures, even in the America trade, dispairing of its being opened, have sold their goods for other markets, and want several thousand weavers, who cannot be procured. At Halifax and Leeds, where goods are not only very scarce, but have advanced 15 per cent. within these twelve months, and difficult to be had, they say it would have been next to an impossibility to supply American orders, with those they have executed already.—People in the American trade have had little to do, but those concerned to other places have full business; and I find no place but Sheffield where goods are to be procured merely at any rate, where, it is said, they can be had on better terms than formerly.—Upon the whole, I do not know how it is, but I really looked upon our country to be of more consequence to Great-Britain, than I find it to be."

Capt. May, from Lisbon, on his passage, spoke a schooner from Cadiz, for Boston, the master of which informed him, that a fleet of 18 Swedish men of war were lying at Cadiz, but the place of their destination was not known, though it was thought by many people they were going to join the Russian fleet.

WANTED.

A Complete Man or Woman Cook, who can have a sufficient Recommendation as to Ability, Sobriety and Honesty; also a Waiter with the above Qualifications, may hear of a good Place. Inquire of the Printer. 40—44.

WHEREAS on Monday after-

noon the 6th instant, a young man who came to town about a week ago with Capt. Collard from Newport, lodged at Mr. Milner's near the Exchange, called himself Lee, pretended to be a son of Col. Lee, of Marblehead, (a Gentleman of worth and fortune) well known to the subscriber, who having when in company of the said pretended person, received a sum of money, which he could not conveniently carry to his lodgings, did on the offer of the said Lee to carry it in his pocket book, entrust him with it for that purpose; and as he has not since returned to his lodgings, nor been seen or heard of by the subscriber, he is apprehensive that the said Lee is an imposture and a cheat, and hereby offers a reward of 4 dollars, besides all reasonable expenses, to any person who shall apprehend the said Lee, and carry him before a Magistrate, (giving me or my attorney notice) so that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

The said person is a young man, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, middle size, stoops a little, very swarthy complexion, looks like a Portuguese, short black hair, not long enough to curl, but stands high in a thick bunch before; he is very talkative, and has something of a lisp or impediment in his speech: He had on a blue broad-cloth coat, leather breeches, remarkably yellow, or a pair black stocking breeches, and wears his hat sloped behind, and cock'd before, over one eye. The money with which he was entrusted was,

1 Jersey Bill,	-	£ 3 5	— York Currency,
3 Ditto,	at 32/6	4 17 6	
2 Do.	16/3	1 12 6	
1 Bill,	—	1 0 0	
1 Pistole,	—	0 14 6	
8 Dollars,	at 81.	3 4 0	£ 14 13 6

If the said Lee should be taken up after my Departure, notice is desired to be given to Capt. Smith of the Boston Packet, and if he should be departed, to Mr. William Milner, near the Exchange.

SIMEON FREEMAN,
Master of the sloop Betty, from Jamaica, bound to Boston.
To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half dressed dear and red hair leather, old coat heavier, very best whiting by the hoghead, a few casks claret, French cotton in large and small bails, best French indico, Hessians, croton, a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, shells for Indians, best oil skins, vermilion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a nest; small white and coloured beads, lead in small bars, and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.

Boston, July 26, 1770.

LOST on Monday Evening

Last, at or near Charlestown Ferry, a Pocket-Book, covered with black Leather, containing sundry Writings and Accounts, also the undermentioned Bills of Exchange, viz. —St. Augustine, August 12th, 1769. Andrew Rainsford on Adair and Bullock, London, 10 Days 30l. —Sept. 8th. William Penn on Dennis Rolle, London, 30 Days, 25l. 16s. —Sept. 16th. Andrew Rainsford on Adair and Bullock, 10 Days, 62l. 12s. —August 10th, Alexander Fraizer on George Fead, London, 30 Days, 25l. —Newfoundland, May. —James Jackson on Gregory Jackson, Exon, 40 Days, 38l. 9s.

Whoever has found the above and will bring them to the Printer hereof, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward and no Questions asked. As the Payment of the above Bills will be immediately stopped, and can be of no Service to any Person but the Owner, it is desired that if they are offered to any Person they will stop them.

New-York, 16th August, 1770.

JOHN COGILL KNAPP.

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

CONSTANTLY attends at his Of-

fice in Broad-Street, and gives the most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, strictly adherent to the Legislative established Laws, and otherwise, such plain Reasons laid down in Support thereof, as to give the desired Satisfaction: Also Bills, Answers, and all other Proceedings in Chancery, Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Instrument in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended; and where Cash is wanting to Discount good Bills, Bonds or Notes, on Bottomry or other sufficient Securities, it can at most Times be procured, to a considerable Amount, which with all other the general Business of this Office will be carefully executed on the usual easy Fees, and such strict Integrity on all Occasions observed, as to render the same of that publick Utility, for which it was established the 11th of June, 1764. 41—44.

To be SOLD, By ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market.

SIX by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 13 by

11, Crown Glass, Spanish Brown ground in Oil, Red Powder ditto, Yellow ground in Oil, in Powder ditto, Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Litharge, white Vitriol, Powder blue, Whiting, Linseed Oil painting Brushes, Lampblack.

Broadcloths, Naps, Bath Coating, Bearskin, Rattinet, Shalloons, Durant, Stuff, Buttons, silk and hair Twill, sewing Silk, Breeches Patterns, Bed Bunts, Bedticks, Nankeens, &c. Choice old Madeira Wine, Teneriff and Lisbon ditto, sweet Wine do. Geneva, old Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pimento or Allspice, Pepper, best Velvet Cords, Chocolate, Sweet Oil in Bottles, &c. &c.

Also 20 Pipes very good New-York Wine very cheap for the CASH. 41—44.

THIS is to desire all Persons in-

debted to the late Partnership of John Hamersley &c. by Bond, Note or Book Debt, to discharge the same by the first October next without fail, to the Subscriber, who has a pretty Assortment of Goods on Hand, which will be sold very reasonably for Cash or short Credit. The Business carried on as usual, by ANN HAMERSLEY.

Also to be SOLD,

A New House and Lot of Ground, with a good Barn, about 5 Miles from Middletown-Point, very convenient for a Shop-keeper or Tavern, now in the Tenure of Mr. Cornelius Swart. The Lot contains eight Acres, of which one Acre is in a good Garden, in which are some of the best Fruit Trees, the remaining seven Acres are in good Wood Land, of which none has been permitted to be cut for three Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.

ANN HAMERSLEY.

For BRISTOL,
The Ship AARON,
JOSEPH HOLMES, Master,
Lying at Gruger's Wharf,
WILL fail the first of
September. — For Freight or
Passage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

To be SOLD,

A Negro lad of about 21 Years of Age, who understands the baking Business, and another of 19, who understands most Part of the Business. They can be warranted sound and honest, and would not have been sold on any Consideration, but that the Owner intends to discontinue his Business. The Purchaser may have any Time of Credit he can reasonably desire, on giving good Security for the Payment.

Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 40—43

By ISAAC GUION,

(Living nearly opposite Beekman's Slip) on the most reasonable Terms, for CASH,

4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. Nails, Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Brandy and Geneva, Muscovado Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Coffee, Rice, &c. 40—44.

TO BE SOLD, BY ADAM GILCHRIST, IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, cappeltes, shalloons, &c. 37—